

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTER

OFFICE NOTE 180

A Method for Solving the Helmholtz Equation in a  
Rectangular Region Using Homogeneous Neuman Boundary Conditions

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This is an unreviewed manuscript, primarily  
intended for informal exchange of information  
among NMC staff members.

## 1. Introduction

The Helmholtz equation is

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \hat{\lambda}(x,y)\phi = \hat{G}(x,y) \quad (1)$$

where  $\hat{\lambda}$  is a real, non-negative function,  $\nabla^2$  is the Laplacian,  $\phi$  is the unknown, and  $\hat{G}$  is a forcing function. The boundary conditions to be satisfied are  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = 0$ , where  $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$  is the outward normal derivative.

The numerical algorithm presented here for the solution of this equation is a split-pseudo-direct method. We approximate the equation (1) using finite differences. A recurrence, or relaxation, equation is written to develop a sequence of solutions. Unlike the SOR method, we use implicit approximations in the recurrence equation in one coordinate direction. The implicit equation is inverted using Gaussian elimination. After completing the generation of the new approximate solution the process is repeated, but the other coordinate direction is now approximated implicitly in the recurrence equation.

Just two such passes have been found necessary for a test problem.

## 2. The finite difference equation

Assume that the region is rectangular of size  $((P+1)\Delta x, (Q+1)\Delta x)$ .

Equation (1) is written,

$$\phi_{i+1,j} + \phi_{i-1,j} + \phi_{i,j+1} + \phi_{i,j-1} - (4+\lambda_{ij})\phi_{ij} = G_{ij} \quad (2)$$

where

$$\lambda_{ij} = (\Delta x)^2 \hat{\lambda}((i-1)\Delta x, (j-1)\Delta x)$$

and

$$G_{ij} = (\Delta x)^2 \hat{G}((i-1)\Delta x, (j-1)\Delta x)$$

The recurrence (or relaxation) equation is written in step 1.

$$\phi_{ij}^{n+1} = \phi_{ij}^n + \alpha(\phi_{i+1,j}^{n+1} + \phi_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + \phi_{ij+1}^n + \phi_{ij-1}^{n+1} - (4+\lambda_{ij})\phi_{ij}^{n+1} - G_{ij}) \quad (3)$$

In this step the  $i$  coordinate is done implicitly. The boundary conditions are evoked wherever they can be used.

The equation (3) is rewritten

$$-\alpha\phi_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + (1+\alpha(4+\lambda_{ij}))\phi_{ij}^{n+1} - \alpha\phi_{i+1,j}^{n+1} = R_{ij} \quad (4)$$

where

$$R_{ij} = \phi_{ij}^n + \alpha(\phi_{ij+1}^n + \phi_{ij-1}^{n+1} - G_{ij}) \quad (5)$$

The solution of (4) by Gaussian Elimination (cf. Richtmyer and Morton, p. 198) is carried out, augmenting  $j$  after each solution. On the row  $j=2$ , the variable  $\phi_{ij-1}^{n+1}$  is equal to  $\phi_{ij}^{n+1}$  because of the boundary condition, and this fact is used to modify (4). Similarly when  $j=Q$ , the parameter  $\phi_{ij+1}^n$  is replaced by  $\phi_{ij}^{n+1}$  because of the boundary condition.

In step 2, the recurrence equation is modified to

$$\phi_{ij}^{n+1} = \phi_{ij}^n + \alpha(\phi_{ij+1}^{n+1} + \phi_{ij-1}^{n+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^n + \phi_{i-1,j}^{n+1} - (4+\lambda_{ij})\phi_{ij}^{n+1} - G_{ij}) \quad (6)$$

The  $j$ -coordinate direction is now done implicitly. The modifications of the system are similar to those outlined in step 1.

### 3. A test problem

In Appendix A, the Fortran code for a test problem is given. A 'true' solution was generated using an IBM random number generator. The Helmholtz term was similarly generated. Using these fields, the forcing function was

calculated for P=52, Q=46. Employing a first guess solution that was everywhere equal to the mean value of the 'true' solution, we ran the code with  $\alpha=\frac{1}{4}$ . At no point did the numerical solution differ from the 'true' solution by 1 part in 1000.

The average value of the 'true' solution is 5496.098, that of the numerical solution is 5496.094. The Bias was -.321E-2, and the Root-mean-square error of the numerical solution was 0.365E-2.

#### 4. Further work

The method will be explored further using larger domains and different values of  $\lambda$ , including zero.

#### Reference

Richtmyer and Morton, Difference methods for initial value problems.

Interscience, New York, N.Y., 1967.

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN II EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK, NOLIST, OPTIMIZE(0), NOMAP, SIZE(MAX), NOIL, NOXREF, NOTERM, LC1  
OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)  
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS IN LINE ARE: NONE

```
C      MAIN PROGRAM FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE HELMHOLTZ EQUATION
ISN 0002  C      DIMENSION Z(53,47),TSOL(53,47),R(53,47),HLM(53,47)
C      Z IS THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENCE EQUATION
C      TSOL IS THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENCE EQUATION
C      R IS THE FORCING FUNCTION FOR TSOL.
C      HLM IS THE HELMHOLTZ COEFFICIENT.
C      ALPHA IS THE COEFFICIENT OF RELAXATION.
ISN 0003  C      DATA ALPHA/.25/
ISN 0004  C      CALL INITL(R,TSOL,HLM)
C      SET GUESS TO MEAN VALUE OF TSOL.
ISN 0005  C      FACT = 51*45
ISN 0006  C      TMEAN = 0.
ISN 0007  C      DO 1 I=2,52
ISN 0008  C      DO 1 J=2,46
ISN 0009  C      TMEAN = TMEAN + TSOL(I,J)/FACT
ISN 0010  C      1 CONTINUE
ISN 0011  C      DO 2 I=1,53
ISN 0012  C      DO 2 J=1,47
ISN 0013  C      Z(I,J) = TMEAN
ISN 0014  C      2 CONTINUE
ISN 0015  C      PRINT 3, TMEAN
ISN 0016  C      3 FORMAT(1HO,'AVERAGE VALUE OF TSOL=',F10.3)
C      STEP1 SOLVES THE IMPLICIT ITERATIVE EQ. IN THE X DIRECTION.
ISN 0017  C      4000 CONTINUE
ISN 0018  C      CALL STFP1(Z,R,HLM,ALPHA,IER)
ISN 0019  C      CALL DTFOUT(TSOL,Z,1)
ISN 0020  C      CALL STFP2(Z,R,HLM,ALPHA,IER)
ISN 0021  C      CALL DTFOUT(TSOL,Z,2)
ISN 0022  C      IF(IER .EQ. 0) GO TO 4
ISN 0023  C      PRINT 5
ISN 0024  C      5 FORMAT(1HO,'HAVE TO STOP PROBLEM IN STEP1')
ISN 0025  C      STOP
ISN 0026  C      4 CONTINUE
C      CALCULATE STATISTICS OF SOLUTION
ISN 0028  C      CALL STAT(Z,TSOL)
ISN 0029  C      STOP
ISN 0030  C      END
```

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC,\*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN II EXTENDED IN HS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,"\*TODRL(60)  
OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE | INFCOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODRL(NONE)  
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTIT NOXREF A

FUNCTIONS INLINE APE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE INITL(R,TSOL,XL)
ISN 0003      DIMENSION R(53,47),TSOL(53,47),XL(53,47)
C          SET-UP TRUE SOLUTION USING RANDOM PERTURBATION
C          Y IS A RANDOM NUMBER 0<Y<1
ISN 0004      IX = 7131
ISN 0005      DO 10 I=2,52
ISN 0006      DO 10 J=2,46
ISN 0007      CALL RDIGIT(IX,IY,Y)
ISN 0008      TSOL(I,J) = 5000. + 1000. * Y
ISN 0009      IX = IY
ISN 0010      10 CONTINUE
C          ESTABLISH BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
ISN 0011      DO 11 I=2,52
ISN 0012      TSOL(I,1) = TSOL(I,2)
ISN 0013      TSOL(I,47) = TSOL(I,46)
ISN 0014      11 CONTINUE
ISN 0015      DO 12 J=1,47
ISN 0016      TSOL(1,J) = TSOL(2,J)
ISN 0017      TSOL(53,J) = TSOL(52,J)
ISN 0018      12 CONTINUE
C          SET - UP SCALED HELMHOLTZ PARAMETER
ISN 0019      DX = 2.E5
ISN 0020      IX = 837
ISN 0021      DO 13 I=1,53
ISN 0022      DO 13 J=1,47
ISN 0023      CALL RDIGIT(IX,IY,Y)
ISN 0024      XL(I,J) = Y * 10. * (DX**2)
ISN 0025      IX = IY
ISN 0026      13 CONTINUE
C          COMPUTE FORCING FUNCTION (SCALED BY DX**2)
ISN 0027      DO 14 I=2,52
ISN 0028      DO 14 J=2,46
ISN 0029      R(I,J) = TSOL(I+1,J) + TSOL(I-1,J) + TSOL(I,J+1) + TSOL(I,J-1)
1      - 4. * TSOL(I,J)
ISN 0030      R(I,J) = R(I,J) - XL(I,J) * TSOL(I,J)
ISN 0031      14 CONTINUE
ISN 0032      RETURN
ISN 0033      END
```

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE | INFCOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODRL(NONE)

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTIT NOXREF A

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\* FUNCTIONS INLINE APE: NONE

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LC(E)  
OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN), NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60), SIZE(MAX), AUTOUBL(NONE),  
SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF A

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE FDIGIT(IX,IY,Y)
ISN 0003          IY = IX * 65539
ISN 0004          IF(IY) 5,6,6
ISN 0005          5 IY = IY + 2147483647 + 1
ISN 0006          6 Y = IY
ISN 0007          7 Y = Y * 0.4656613E-9
ISN 0008          RETURN
ISN 0009          END
```

\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT,\*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60), SIZE(MAX) AUTOUBL(NONE)

\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT,\*SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF A

\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT,\* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT,\*

\*STATISTICS\* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 8. PROGRAM SIZE = 338, SUBPROGRAM N

\*STATISTICS\* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED

\*\*\*\*\* END OF COMPILEATION \*\*\*\*\*

70K BYTES OF

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,STZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LCS  
OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) STZE(MAX) AUTODRL(NONE)  
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTRT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE STEP1(Z,P,HLM,ALPHA,IER)
ISN 0003      DIMENSTON Z(53,47),R(53,47),HLM(53,47)
ISN 0004      DOUBLE PRECISION C(51),D(51),E(51),ANS(51)
ISN 0005      DOUBLE PRECISION F(51)
C           SET UP RELAXATION EQ.
C           J = 2 <.... START
C           DO 10 I=2,52
C           F(I-1) = Z(I,2) + ALPHA * ( Z(I,3) - R(I,2) )
10          CONTINUE
C           DO 11 I=1,51
C           D(I) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 3. + HLM(I+1,2) )
C           C(I) = -ALPHA
C           E(I) = -ALPHA
C           IF( I .EQ. 1 .OR. I .EQ. 51) D(I) = D(I) + C(I)
11          CONTINUE
C           SOLVE EQ.
C           CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,51)
C           IF(IER .NE. 0) GO TO 9000
C           DO 12 I=2,52
C           Z(I,2) = ANS(I-1)
12          CONTINUE
C           Z(1,2) = Z(2,2)
C           Z(53,2) = Z(52,2)
C           DO 13 I=1,53
C           Z(I,1) = Z(I,2)
13          CONTINUE
C           J = 2 <.... END
C           LOOP TO DO J=3 THROUGH 45 ....START
C           DO 20 J=3,45
C           SET UP EQUATION PARAMETERS
C           DO 30 I=1,51
C           C(I) = -ALPHA
C           D(I) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 4. + HLM(I+1,J) )
C           E(I) = -ALPHA
C           IF( I .EQ. 1 .OR. I .EQ. 51) D(I) = D(I) + C(I)
C           F(I) = Z(I+1,J) + ALPHA * ( Z(I+1,J+1) + Z(I+1,J-1) - R(I+1,J) )
30          CONTINUE
C           SOLVE EQ.
C           CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,51)
C           IF(IER .NE. 0) GO TO 9000
C           DO 31 I=2,52
C           Z(I,J) = ANS(I-1)
31          CONTINUE
C           Z(1,J) = Z(2,J)
C           Z(53,J) = Z(52,J)
C           20 CONTINUE
C
```

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

STEP1

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```
C      END OF LOOP
C      J = 46      START
C      SET UP EQUATION
ISN 0045    DO 40 I=1,51
ISN 0046    C(I) = -ALPHA
ISN 0047    D(I) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 3. + HLM(I+1,46) )
ISN 0048    F(I) = -ALPHA
ISN 0049    IF( T .EQ. 1 .OR. I .EQ. 51) D(I) = D(I) + C(I)
ISN 0051    40 CONTINUE
ISN 0052    DO 41 I=1,51
ISN 0053    F(I) = Z(I+1,46) + ALPHA * ( Z(I+1,45) - R(I+1,46) )
ISN 0054    41 CONTINUE
ISN 0055    C      SOLVE FO
ISN 0056    CALL GFLIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,TER,51)
ISN 0058    IF( IER .NE. 0) GO TO 9000
ISN 0059    DO 42 I=2,52
ISN 0060    Z(I,46) = ANS(I-1)
ISN 0061    Z(I,47) = Z(I,46)
ISN 0062    42 CONTINUE
ISN 0063    Z(1,46) = Z(2,46)
ISN 0064    Z(53,46) = Z(52,46)
ISN 0065    Z(1,47) = Z(2,46)
ISN 0066    Z(53,47) = Z(52,46)
C      COMPLETES SOLUTION ... ALL PTS
C      TER = 0
ISN 0067    RETURN
ISN 0068    9000 IER = 1
ISN 0069    RETURN
ISN 0070    END
```

```
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*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.-
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*STATISTICS* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED
***** END OF COMPIILATION *****
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62K BYTES O

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LC  
OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LTNFCOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODRL(NONF)  
SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONF

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE STEP2(Z,R,HLM,ALPHA,IFR)
ISN 0003      DIMENSION Z(53,47),R(53,47),HLM(53,47)
ISN 0004      DOUBLE PRECISION C(51),D(51),E(51),F(51),ANS(51)

C      SET UP RELAXATION EQ.
C      I=2      START
ISN 0005      DO 10 J=2,46
ISN 0006      F(J-1) = Z(2,J) + ALPHA * (Z(3,J) - R(2,J))
ISN 0007      10 CONTINUE
ISN 0008      DO 11 J=1,45
ISN 0009      D(J) = 1. + ALPHA * (3. + HLM(2,J+1))
ISN 0010      C(J) = - ALPHA
ISN 0011      E(J) = - ALPHA
ISN 0012      IF( J .EQ. 1 .OR. J .EQ. 45) D(J) = D(J) + C(J)
ISN 0014      11 CONTINUE
C      SOLVE EQ.
ISN 0015      CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,45)
ISN 0016      IF(IFR .NE. 0) GO TO 9000
ISN 0018      DO 12 J=2,46
ISN 0019      Z(2,J) = ANS(J-1)
ISN 0020      12 CONTINUE
ISN 0021      Z(2,1) = Z(2,2)
ISN 0022      Z(2,47) = Z(2,46)
ISN 0023      DO 13 J=1,47
ISN 0024      Z(1,J) = Z(2,J)
ISN 0025      13 CONTINUE
C      I = 2 ... END
C      LOOP TO DO I=3 THRU 51 ... START
ISN 0026      DO 20 T=3,51
C      SET UP EQUATION PARAMETERS
ISN 0027      DO 30 J=1,45
ISN 0028      C(J) = - ALPHA
ISN 0029      D(J) = 1. + ALPHA * (4. + HLM(I,J+1))
ISN 0030      E(J) = - ALPHA
ISN 0031      IF( J .EQ. 1 .OR. J .EQ. 45) D(J) = D(J) + C(J)
ISN 0033      F(J) = Z(I,J+1) + ALPHA * (Z(I+1,J+1) + Z(I-1,J+1) - R(I,J+1))
ISN 0034      30 CONTINUE
C      SOLVE EQ.
ISN 0035      CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,45)
ISN 0036      IF(IFR .NE. 0) GO TO 9000
ISN 0038      DO 31 J=2,46
ISN 0039      Z(I,J) = ANS(J-1)
ISN 0040      31 CONTINUE
ISN 0041      Z(I,1) = Z(I,2)
ISN 0042      Z(T,47) = Z(I,46)
ISN 0043      20 CONTINUE
C
```

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STEP2

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

```
C      END OF LOOP
C
C      T=F2
C      SET UP EQUATION
TSN 0044    DO 40 J=1,45
TSN 0045    C(J) = -ALPHA
TSN 0046    D(J) = 1. + ALPHA * ( 3. + HLM(52,J+1) )
TSN 0047    F(J) = -ALPHA
TSN 0048    IF( J .EQ. 1 .OR. J .EQ. 45) D(J) = D(J) + C(J)
TSN 0049    40 CONTINUE
TSN 0050    DO 41 J=1,45
TSN 0051    F(J) = Z(52,J+1) + ALPHA * ( Z(51,J+1) - R(52,J+1) )
TSN 0052    41 CONTINUE
TSN 0053
C      SOLVE EQ.
TSN 0054    CALL GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,TER,45)
TSN 0055    IF(IER .NE. 0) GO TO 9000
TSN 0056    DO 42 J=2,46
TSN 0057    Z(52,J) = ANS(J-1)
TSN 0058    Z(53,J) = Z(52,J)
TSN 0059    42 CONTINUE
TSN 0060    Z(52,1) = Z(52,2)
TSN 0061    Z(52,47) = Z(52,46)
TSN 0062    Z(53,1) = Z(52,2)
TSN 0063    Z(53,47) = Z(52,46)
TSN 0064
C      COMPLETES SOLUTION ALL POINTS
C
C      IER = 0
TSN 0065    RRETURN
TSN 0066    IER = 1
TSN 0067    >9000 RRETURN
TSN 0068    END
```

```
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC,*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) STZE(MAX) AUTORPL(NONE)
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC,*SOURCE EBCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTRT NOYREF
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC,* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE
*OPTIONS IN EFFEC,*
*STATISTICS* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 68* PROGRAM SIZE = 4410* SUBPROGRAM N
*STATISTICS* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED
***** END OF COMPILEATION *****
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62K BYTES D

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK, NO1ST, OPTIMIZE(0), NOMAP, STZE(MAX), NOTL, NOXREF, NOTERM, LC(60)

OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINFCOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTOPBL(NONE)

SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF AL

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
TSN 0002      SUBROUTINE GELIM(C,D,E,F,ANS,IER,N)
TSN 0003      DOUBLE PRECISION H(51),S(51),G
TSN 0004      DOUBLE PRECISION C(51),D(51),E(51),F(51),ANS(51)
C           USE GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION PROCESS TO SOLVE THE MATRIX EQUATION
C           T * (ANS) = {F}, WHERE T IS A TRI-DIAGONAL MATRIX OF ORDER N.
C           AND ANS, A'D F ARE N DIMENSIONAL VECTORS.
C           C,D,AND E ARE THE ELEMENTS OF THE MATRIX T, NOTE C(1)&E(N) DON
C           APPEAR.
C           INITIALIZE
C
TSN 0005      MN = N-1
TSN 0006      G = D(1)
TSN 0007      IF ( G .EQ. 0. ) GO TO 9000
TSN 0009      H(1) = F(1) / G
TSN 0010      S(1) = F(1) / G
C           ELIMINATION (FORWARD PROCESS)
C
TSN 0011      DO 10 K=2,MN
TSN 0012      G = D(K) - H(K-1) * C(K)
TSN 0013      IF ( G .EQ. 0. ) GO TO 9000
TSN 0015      H(K) = F(K) / G
TSN 0016      S(K) = ( F(K) - C(K) * S(K-1) ) / G
10 CONTINUE
C           LAST DIUES ... NOTE H(N) = 0.
C
TSN 0018      G = D(N) - C(N) * H(N-1)
TSN 0019      IF ( G .EQ. 0. ) GO TO 9000
TSN 0021      S(N) = ( F(N) - C(N) * S(N-1) ) / G
C           BACK SUBSTITUTION
C
TSN 0022      ANS(N) = S(N)
TSN 0023      DO 20 K=1,MN
TSN 0024      I = N - K
TSN 0025      ANS(I) = S(I) - H(I) * ANS(I+1)
20 CONTINUE
TSN 0026      IER = 0
TSN 0027      RETURN
TSN 0028      >000 IER = 1
TSN 0029      RETURN
TSN 0030      END
```

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINFCOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTOPBL(NONE)

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF AL

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LCD  
OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)  
SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE STAT(Z,TSOL)
ISN 0003      C           DIMENSION Z(53,47),TSOL(53,47)
ISN 0004      C           CALCULATE RTAS AND ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR ALSO THE MEAN OF Z
ISN 0005      C           FACT = 51 * 45
ISN 0006      C           ZMEAN = 0.
ISN 0007      C           RIAS = 0.
ISN 0008      C           RMSF = 0.
ISN 0009      DO 10 I=2,52
ISN 0010      DO 10 J=2,46
ISN 0011      ZMEAN = ZMEAN + Z(I,J) / FACT
ISN 0012      D = Z(I,J) - TSOL(I,J)
ISN 0013      D2 = D*D
ISN 0014      RIAS = RIAS + D/FACT
ISN 0015      RMSE = RMSE + D2/FACT
ISN 0016      10 CONTINUE
ISN 0017      RMSF = SORT(RMSF)
ISN 0018      PRINT 20,7MEAN,RIAS,RMSE
20 FORMAT(1H0,*,STATISTICS OF SOLUTION,,,1H0,,MEAN Z=,F10.3,3X,
1  ,RTAS=',E12.3,5X,'RMSE=',E12.3)
ISN 0019      RETURN
ISN 0020      END
```

\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT.\*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINECOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)  
\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT.\*SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF  
\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT.\* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE  
\*OPTIONS IN EFFECT.\*  
\*STATISTICS\* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 19. PROGRAM SIZE = 756. SURPROGRAM N  
\*STATISTICS\* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED  
\*\*\*\*\* END OF COMPILEATION \*\*\*\*\*

70K BYTES O

LEVEL 2.2 (SEPT 76)

OS/360 FORTRAN H EXTENDED PLUS

REQUESTED OPTIONS. NODECK,NOLIST,OPTIMIZE(0),NOMAP,SIZE(MAX),NOIL,NOXREF,NOTERM,LCC  
OPTIONS IN EFFECT. NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINFCOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)  
SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

```
ISN 0002      SUBROUTINE DIFOUT(TSOL,Z,ISCAN)
ISN 0003      DIMENSION TSOL(53,47),Z(53,47),DIF(53,47)
ISN 0004      DIMENSION KTL(33),NTAB(9),CON(4),KNUM(4)
ISN 0005      DATA NTAB/-1,53,47,47,47,1,1,0,53/
ISN 0006      DATA CON/0.,1..60..0./
ISN 0007      DATA KTL/4H ..IMPL..,HLM..,HLTZ..,EQ ..,SOL ..,27*4H /
ISN 0008      DATA KNUM/.1 ST..,2 ND.., SCA..,V .. /
ISN 0009      DATA KTSOL//TSOL// 
ISN 0010      DATA KZ// Z // 
ISN 0011      DATA KDIF//TIF //
ISN 0012      KTL(9) = KNUM(ISCAN)
ISN 0013      KTL(10) = KNUM(3)
ISN 0014      KTL(11) = KNUM(4)
ISN 0015      DO 1 I=1,53
ISN 0016      DO 1 J=1,47
ISN 0017      DIF(I,J) = Z(I,J) - TSOL(I,J)
1  CONTINUE
```

C PRINT OUT SOLUTION ERROR FIELD

```
C
C
TSN 0019      KTL(13) = KTSOL
TSN 0020      CALL GRDPPT(TSOL,NTAB,CON,KTL,1,1)
TSN 0021      KTL(13)= KZ
TSN 0022      CALL GRDPPT(Z,NTAB,CON,KTL,1,1)
TSN 0023      KTL(13) = KDIF
TSN 0024      CALL GRDPRT(DIF,NTAB,CON,KTL,1,1)
TSN 0025      RETURN
TSN 0026      END
```

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*NAME(MAIN) NOOPTIMIZE LINFCOUNT(60) SIZE(MAX) AUTODBL(NONE)

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*SOURCE ERCDIC NOLIST NODECK OBJECT NOMAP NOFORMAT GOSTMT NOXREF

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\* FUNCTIONS INLINE ARE: NONE

\*OPTIONS IN EFFEC.\*

\*STATISTICS\* SOURCE STATEMENTS = 25, PROGRAM SIZE = 10882, SUBPROGRAM NA

\*STATISTICS\* NO DIAGNOSTICS GENERATED

\*\*\*\*\* END OF COMPILEATION \*\*\*\*\*

64K BYTES OF

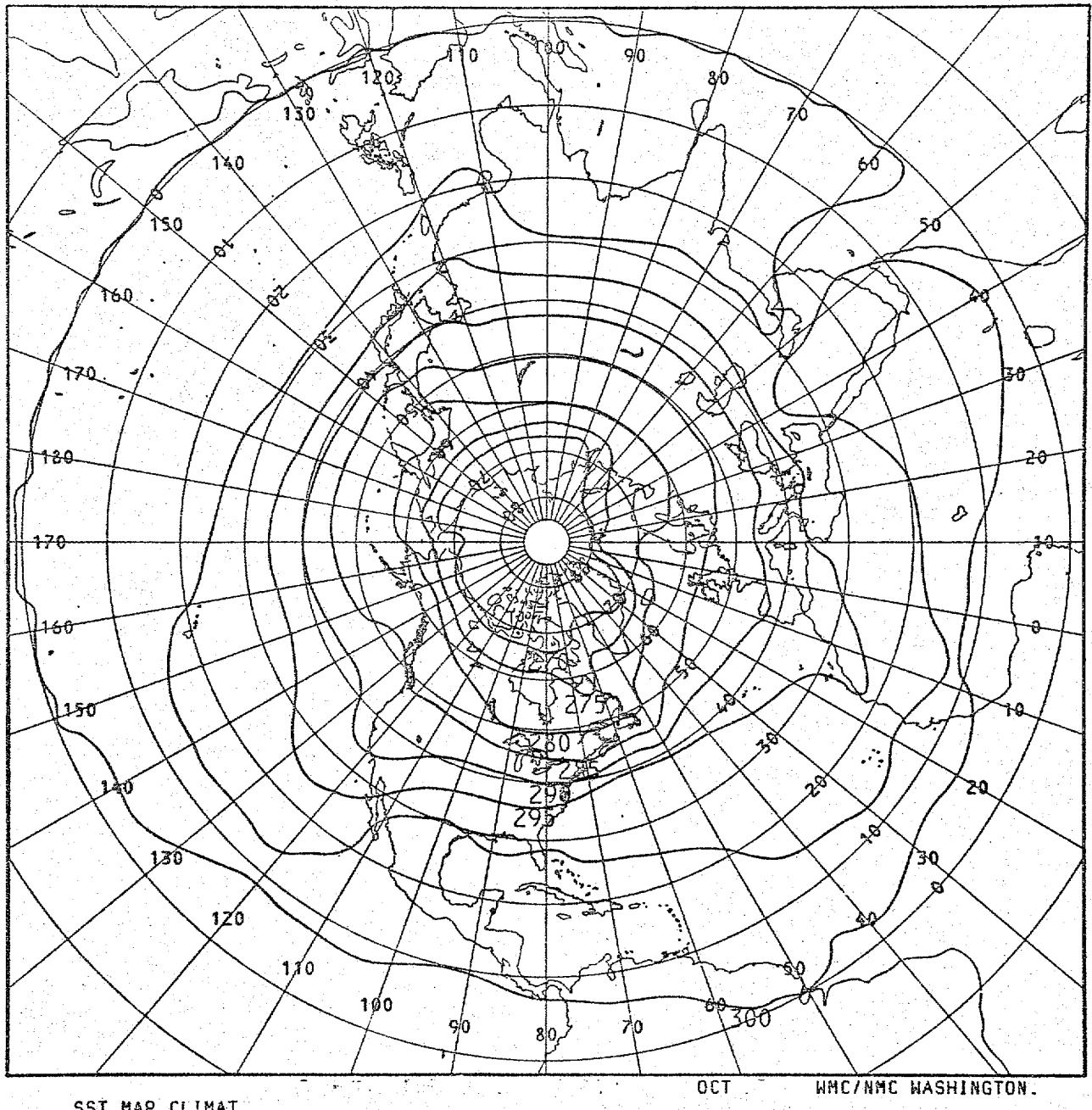
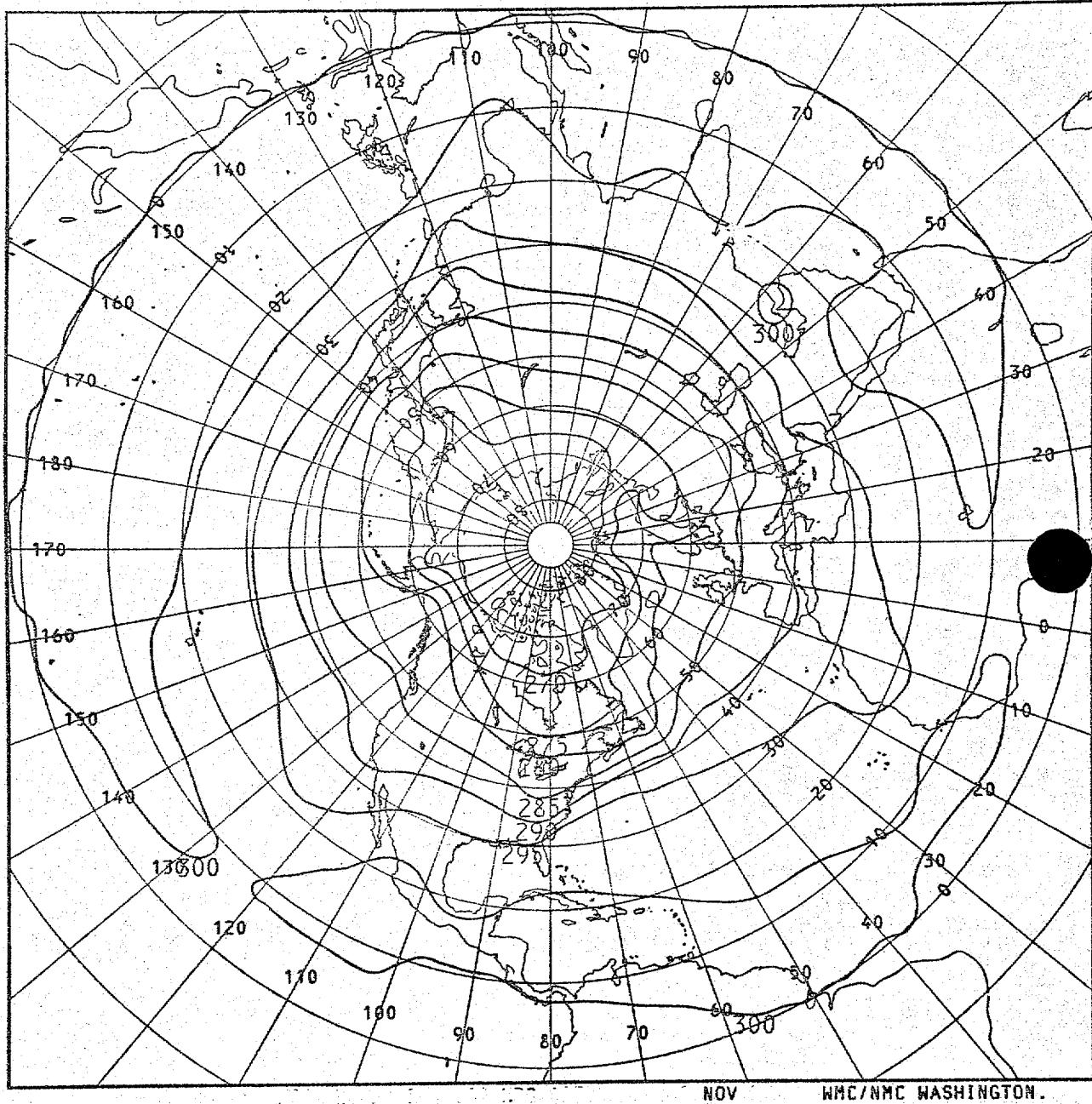


Fig. 11. October average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Northern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.



SST MAP CLIMAT

Fig. 12. November average sea surface temperatures °K: Northern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

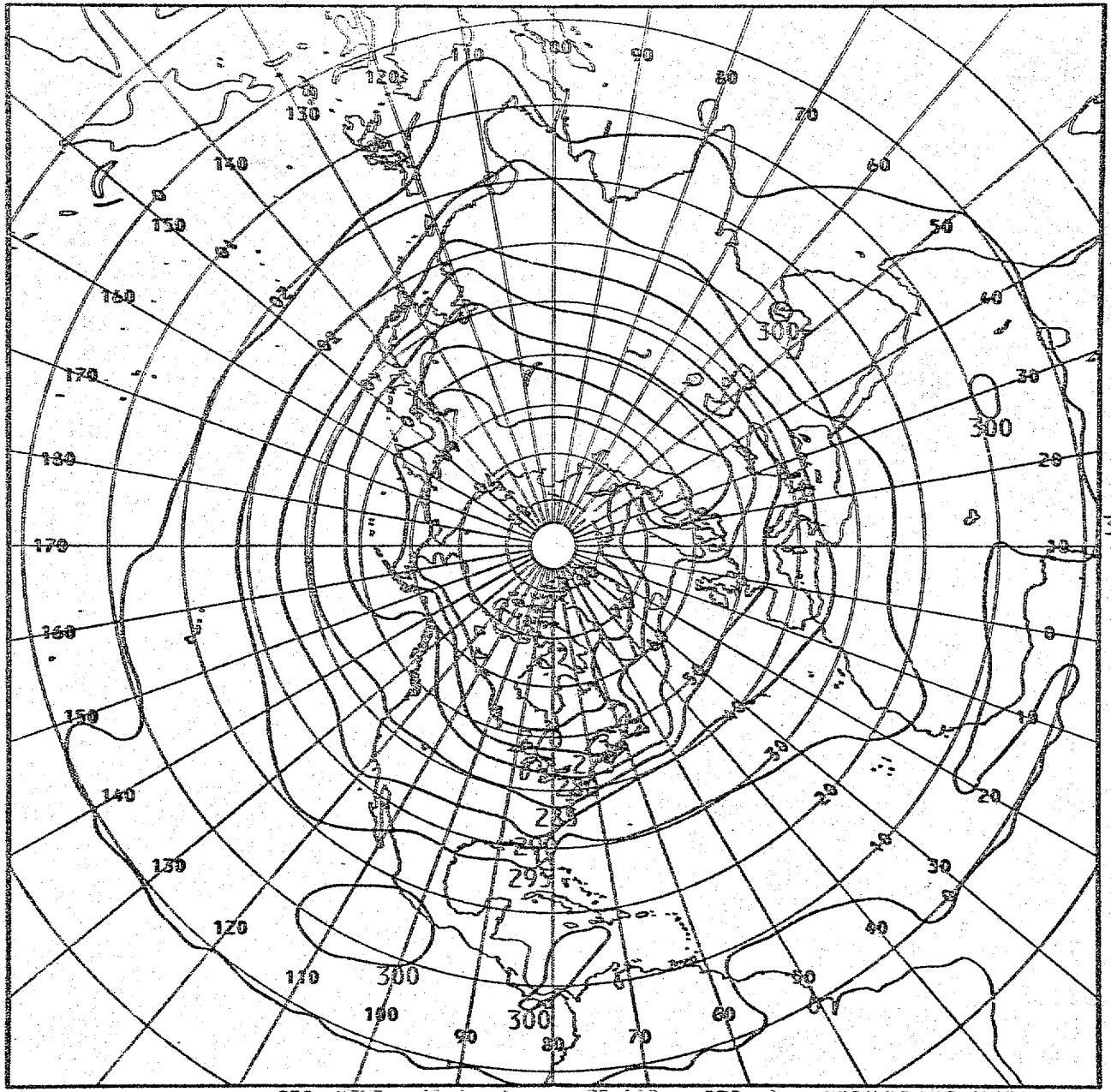


Fig. 13. December average sea surface temperatures °K: Northern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

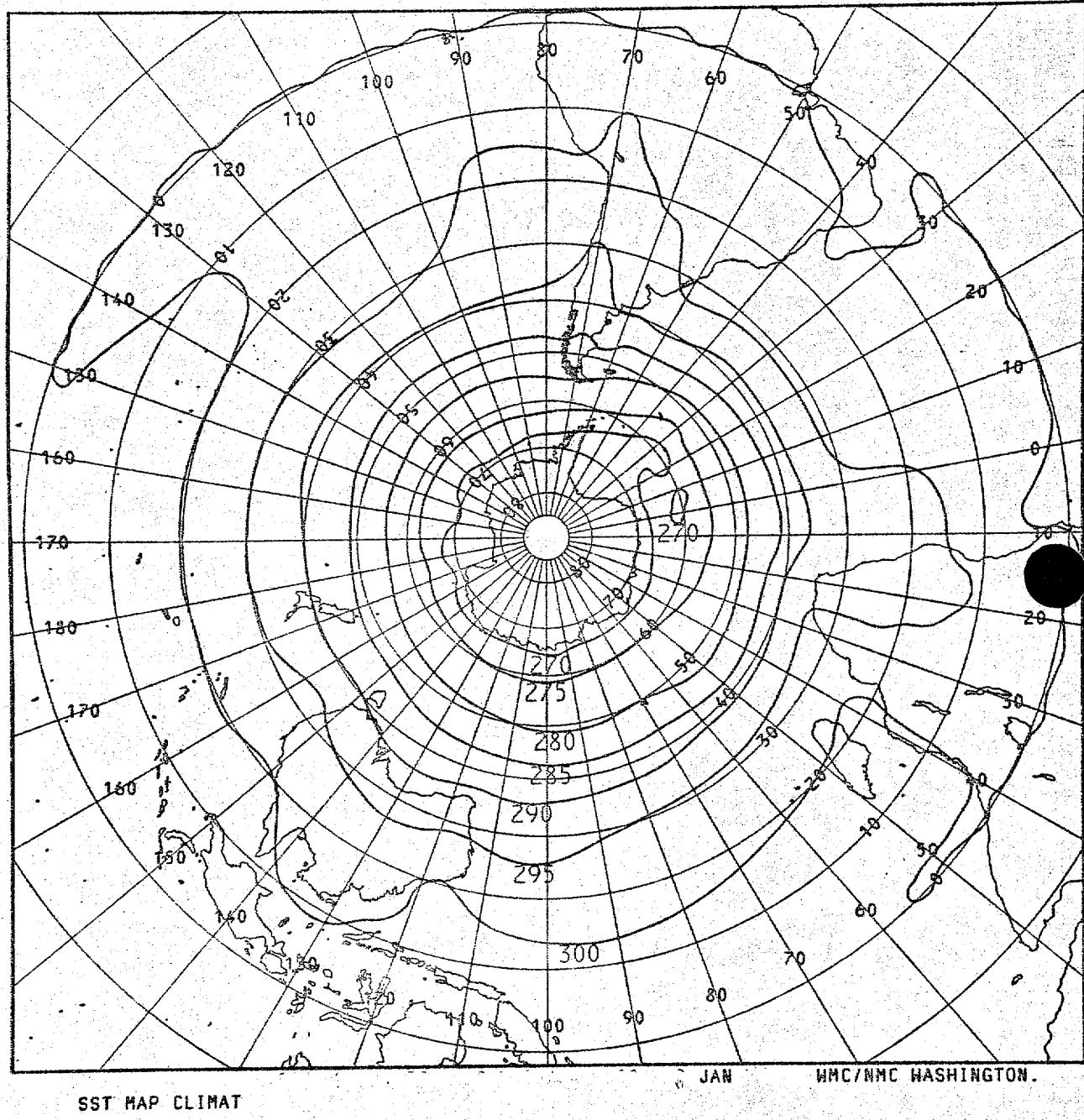
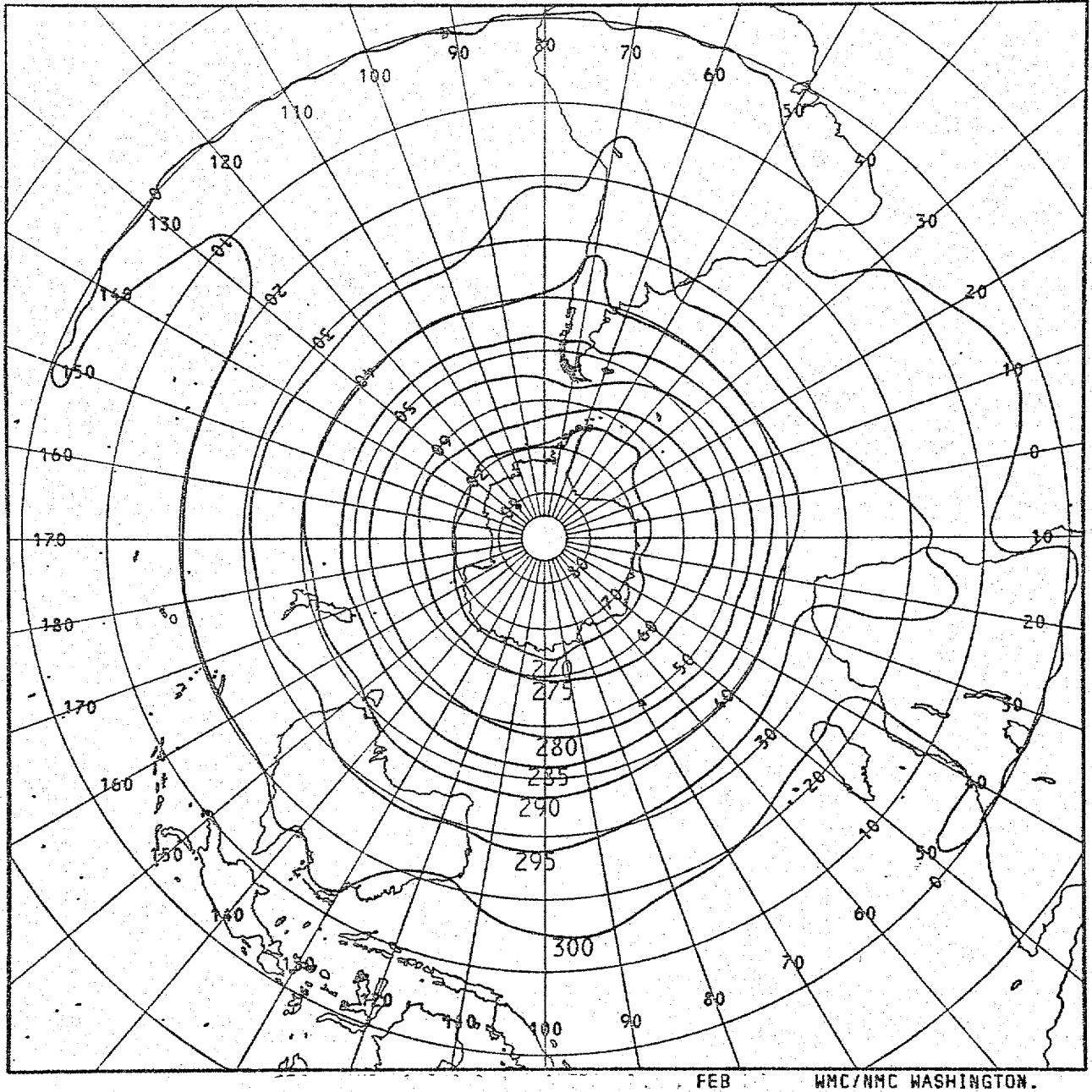


Fig. 14. January average sea surface temperatures °K: Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.



SST MAP CLIMAT

FEB

WMC/NMC WASHINGTON.

Fig. 15. February average sea surface temperatures °K: Southern Hemisphere  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

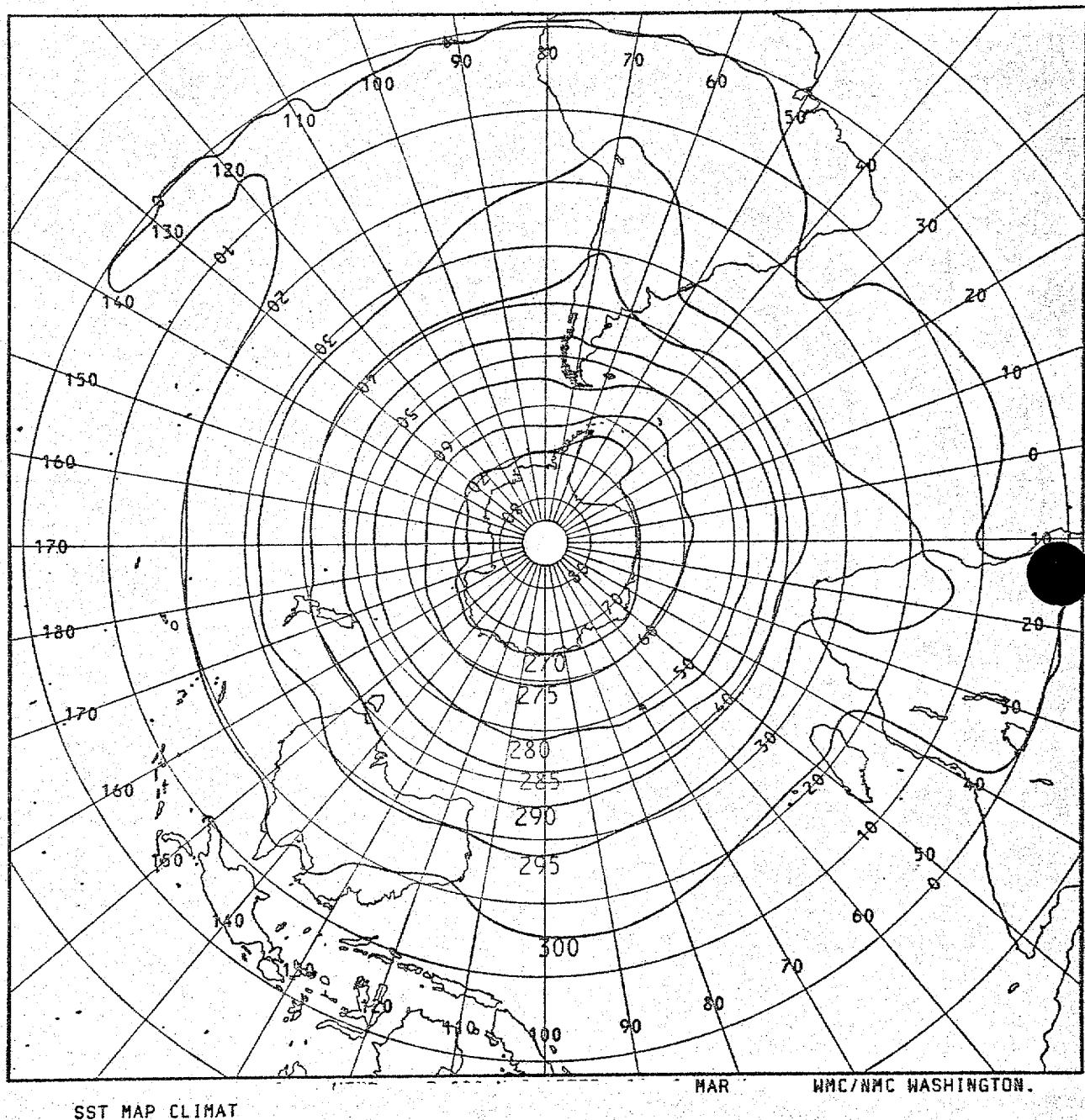


Fig. 16. March average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

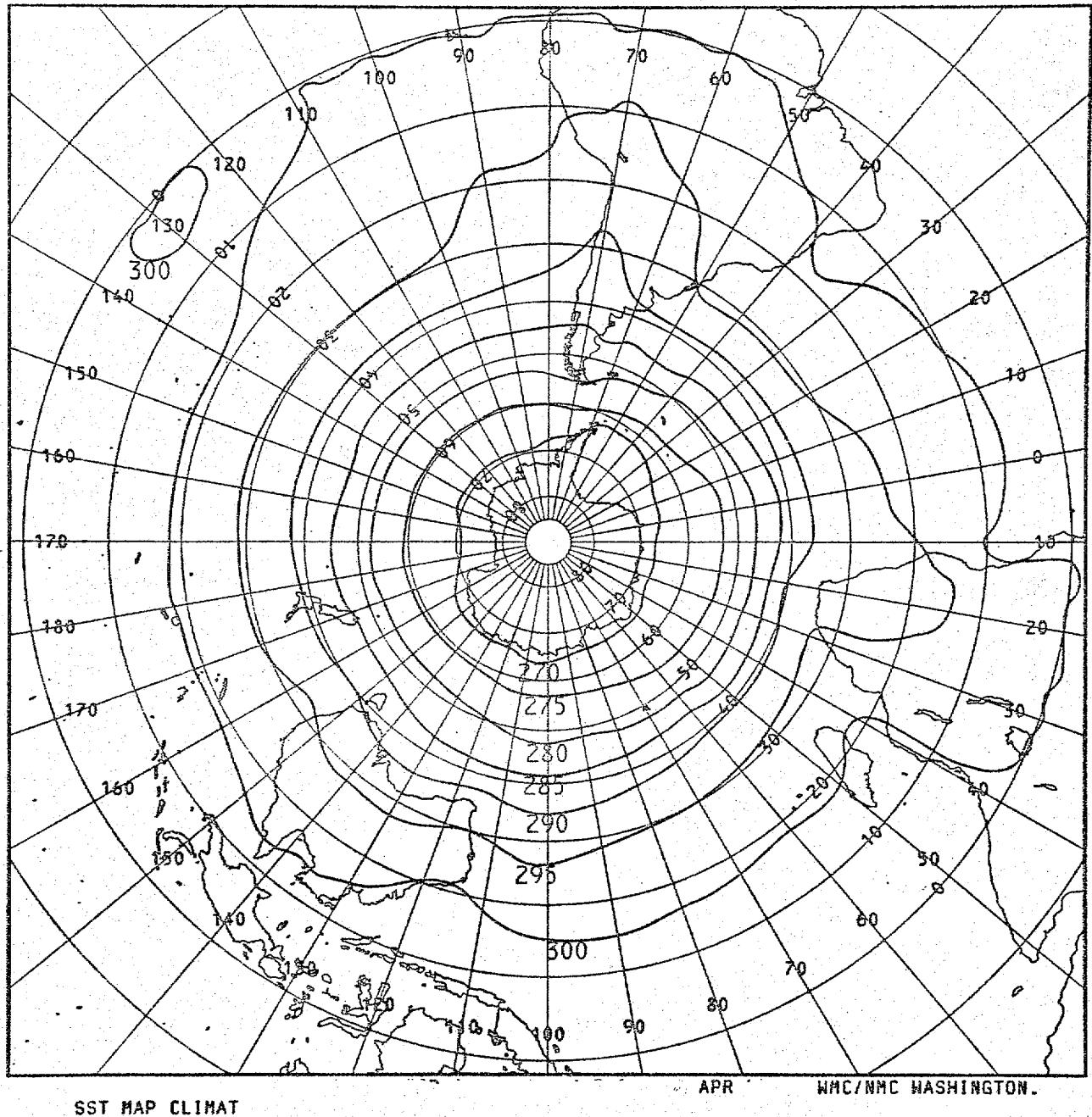


Fig. 17: April average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

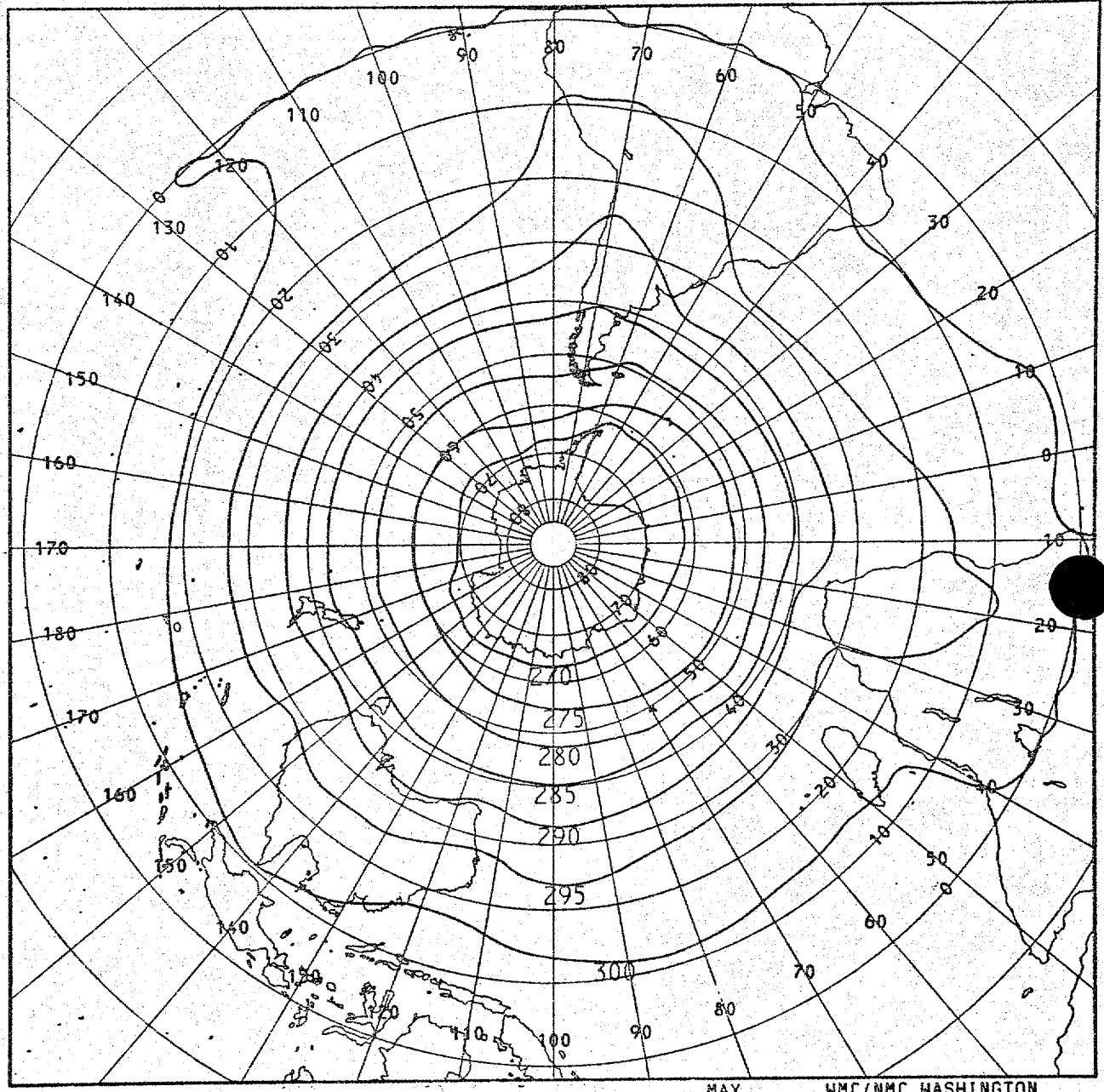


Fig. 18. May average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}$ K: Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

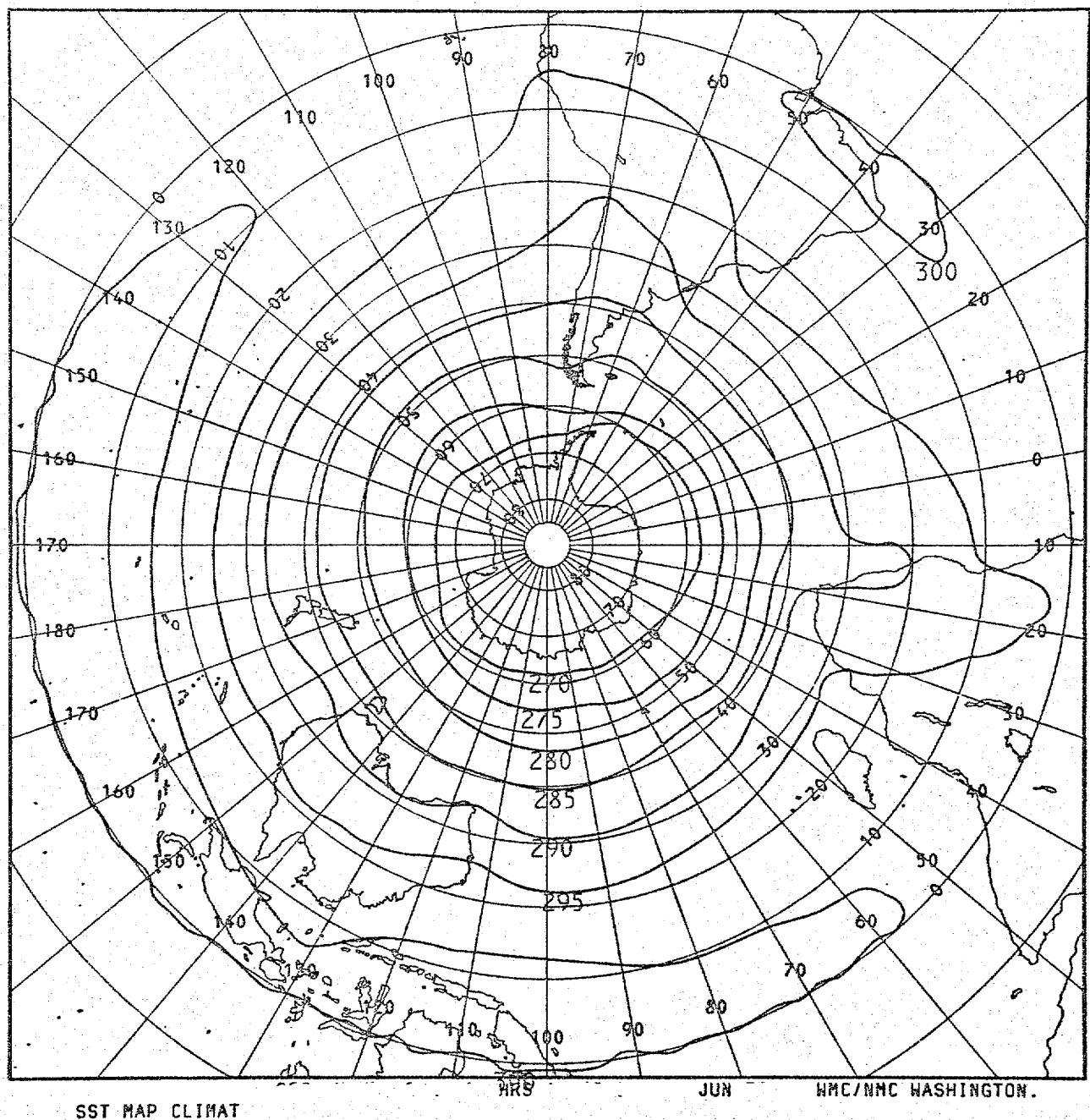


Fig. 19. June average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

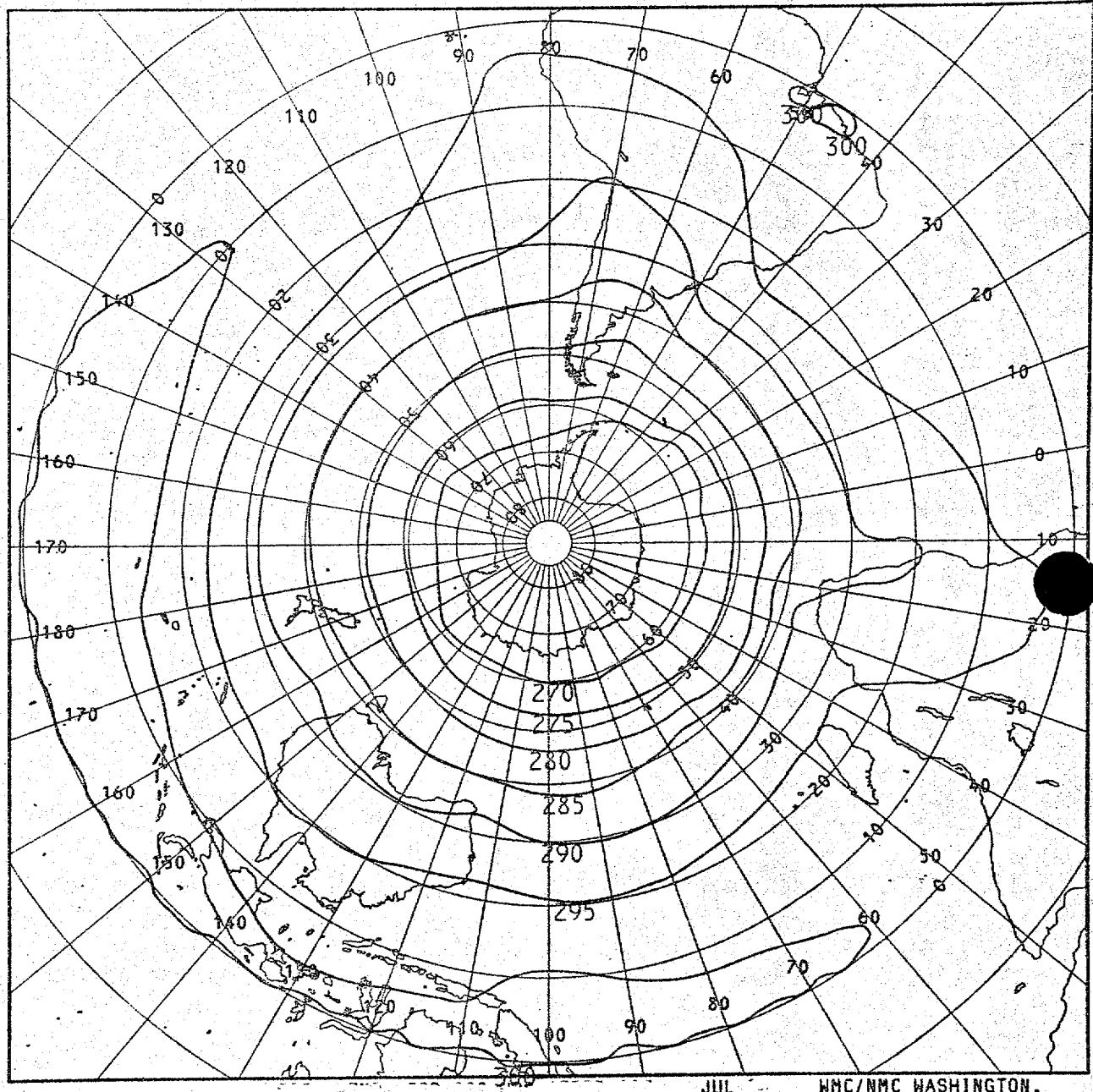
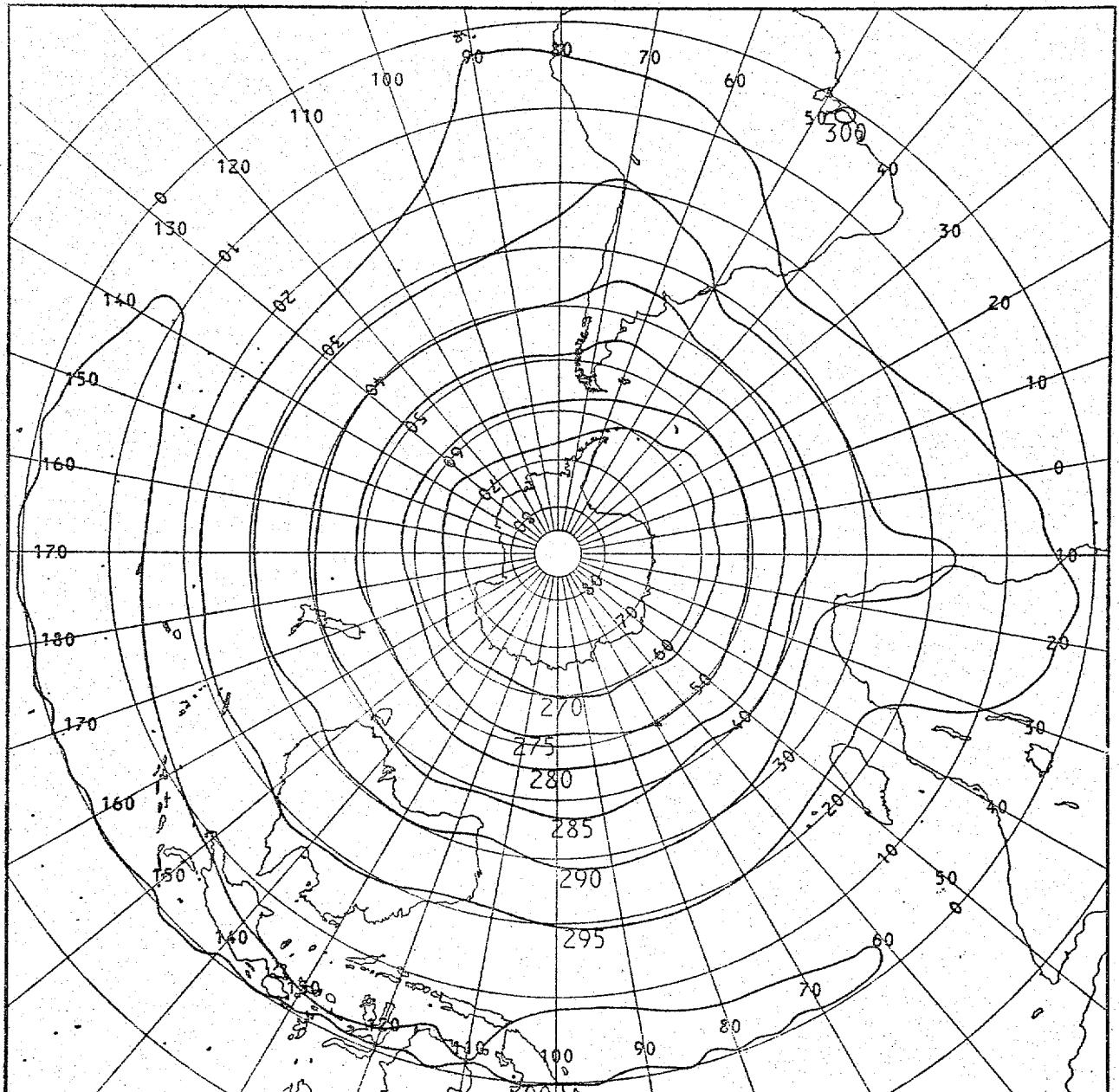


Fig. 20. July average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge



SST MAP CLIMAT

Fig. 21. August average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

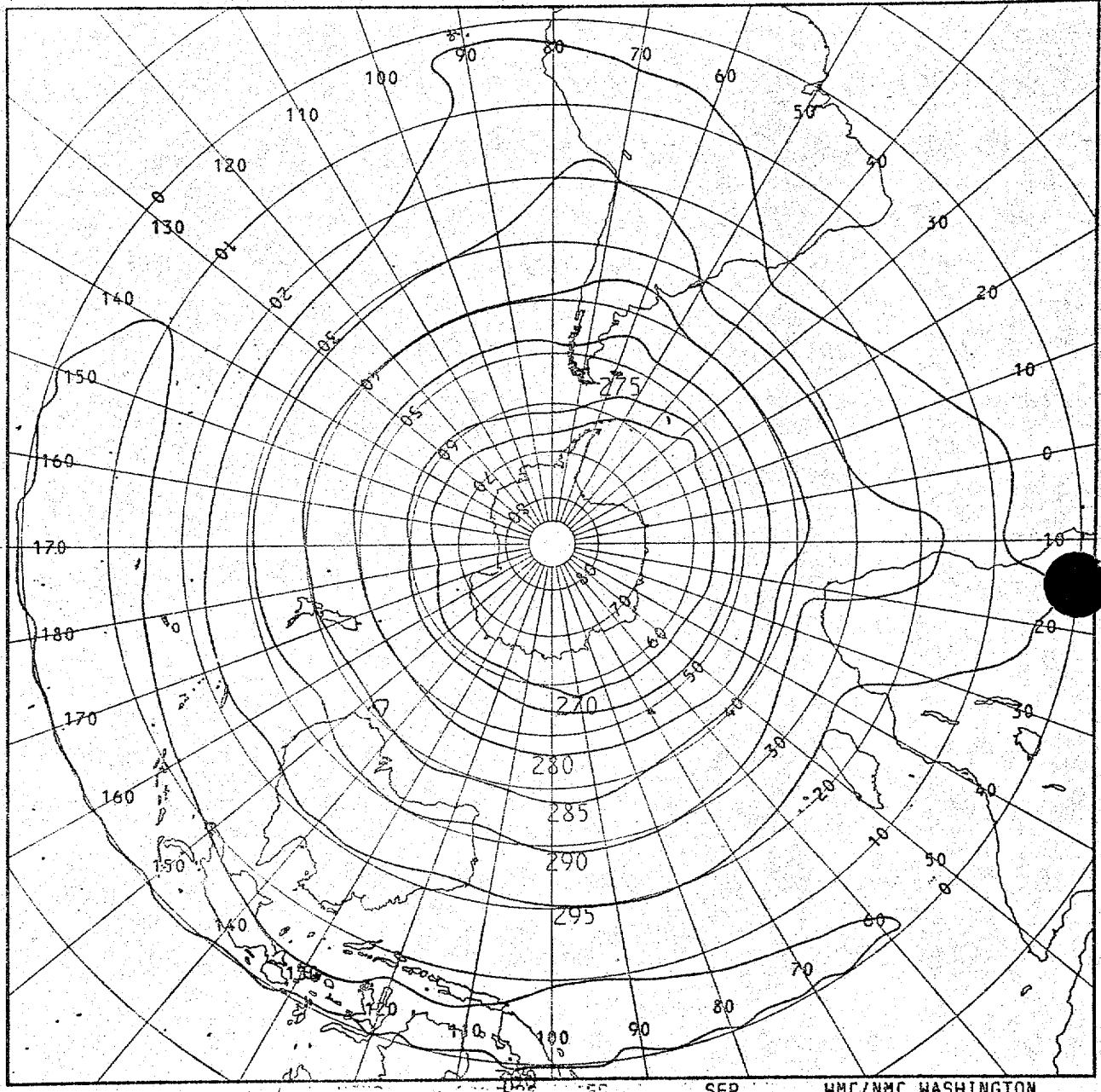


Fig. 22. September average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

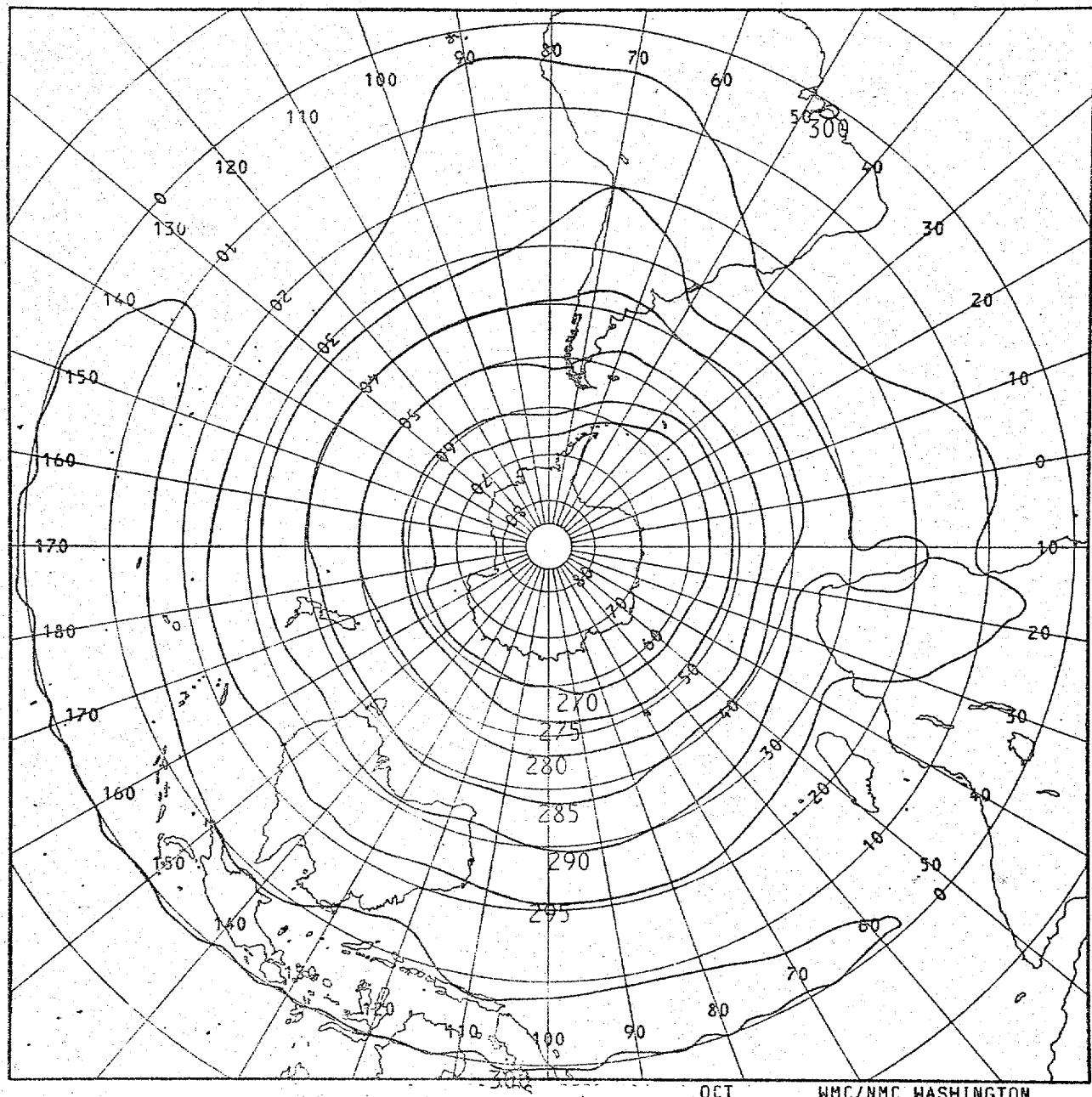


Fig. 23. October average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

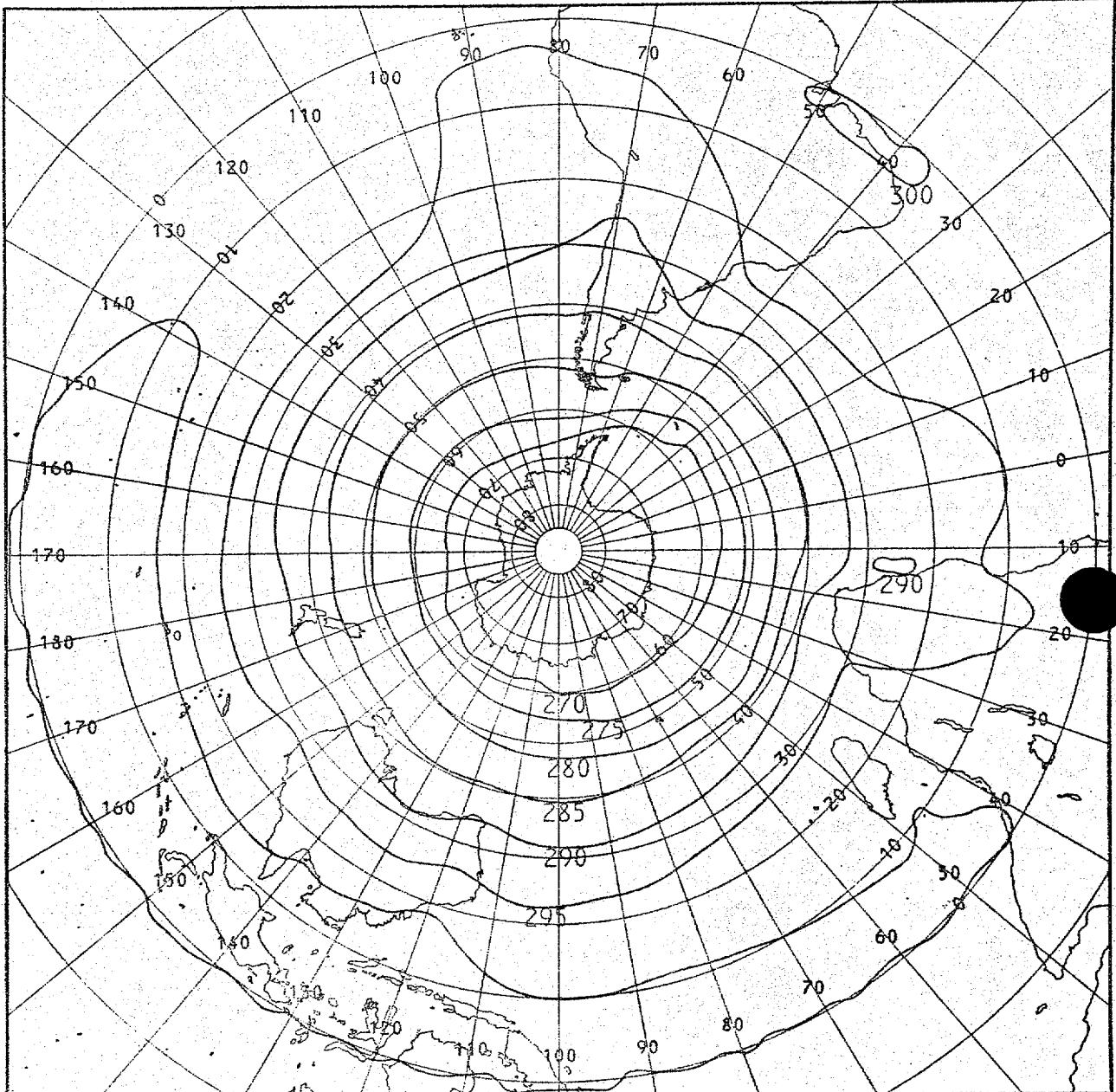


Fig. 24. November average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.

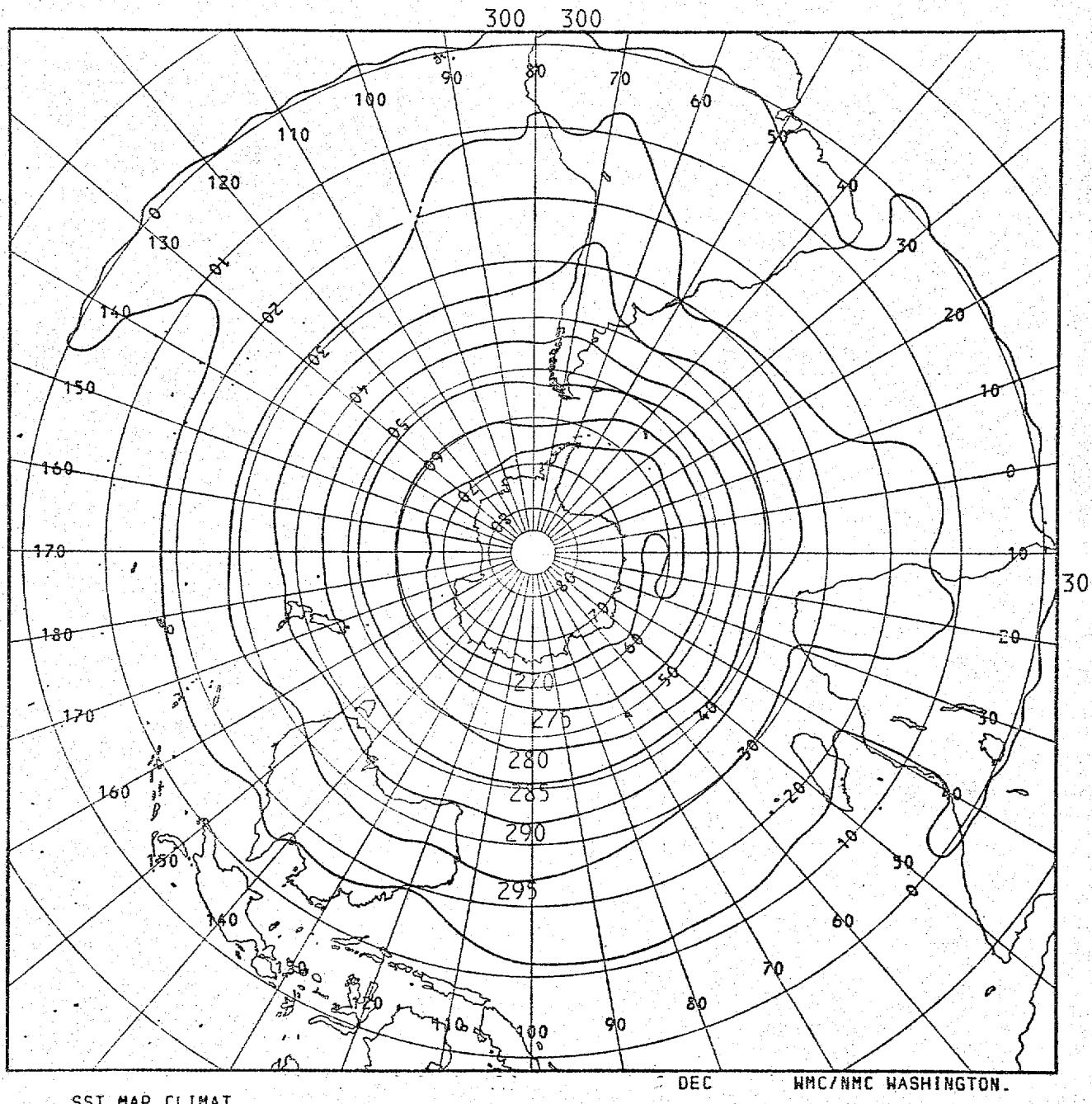


Fig. 25. December average sea surface temperatures  $^{\circ}\text{K}$ : Southern Hemisphere.  
The 270K isotherm approximates the ice edge.